IRK AND WAGES AMONG HINDIIG NO-OSTEOPATHY

A LAND WHERE MANY MILLIONS WORK FOR 10 CENTSA DAY.

One Hundred Million Farmers and What They Get-Carpenters and Blacksmiths for Two Cents an Hour. India Has Eight Hundred Thousand Shoemakers and a Million Barbers-How Peasants Live-Their Homes and Their Starvation Diet-Money Sharks Who Charge 24 Percent-Poorly Paid Government Clerks-The Factory Hands at Bombay and Elsewhere.

That capital is known as the City of Palaces, but it is also a city of hovels.

It has its thousands of splendid car-riages and automobiles, with conclumen

people is such that the legs of the wom-

And then the homes of the people!

in the united States should go out to

dition, there are some millions engaged in stock grazing and two or three mil-

lions who take care of domestic animals

The wages of these farmers are low.

The farmers who have thir own lands

English 20 times as much Oppressed by the Money Sharks.

upon their crons and lands. In many

uch cases the interest is taken in kind,

the shark having his agent on the ground

ples and Dandruff.

he agency for ZEMO, we were con-

Eczema, pimples and dandruff. Yet, we

must frankly admit that Zemo has far

exceeded our expectations as a treat-ment for skin diseases. We are pleased

sults wherever recommended. Our cus-

tomers like Zemo too, because it is a

clean vegetable liquid for external use.

Knoblauch Drug Co., Druggists.

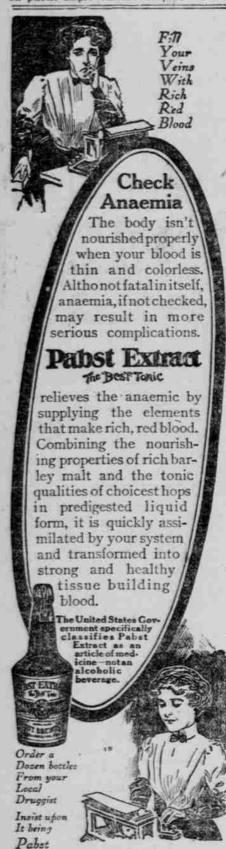
of various kinds.

Copyright, 1910, by Frank G. Carpenter, ALLAHABAD, India, Aug. 10 .- 1 to the diggers and 3 cents to the wom-The unrest of India is largely on who carried the earth from one place a matter of wages. Suppose to another in baskets. They worked you had to work for 1 or 2 cents an Four? Suppose you could have only one square meal every day, and night one square meal every day, and night offer night your family should go to bed hungry? These are the conditions of millions of Hindus. Suppose they existed at home? Would we not have existed at home? Would we not have of paupers and that of paupers surrounded by clearly Tan. of millions of Hindus. Suppose they of millions of Hindus. Suppose they existed at home? Would we not have an unrest with a vengeance? I refer the question to brother Gompers for the question the question to brother Gompers for the question the qu

Low Wages In India. I have before me a list of the wages the natives are paid. I take them from the statistical abstract sent by the viceroy to the British houses of parliament, and therefore reliable. At Calcutta car-penters, blacksmiths and masons are now receiving less than \$6 a month; and that would be a high average for me-

chanics throughout Hindustan. In the province of Oude they are paid less than \$3, and at Agra only \$1 more.

At Patna able bodied farm hands receive less than \$2 per month. For this they work 12 hours a day and in some cases have to take grain for their wages. The average income for all Hindustan is only about 4 cents a day. Not long there was a famine in southern India, during which the government relieved the people by giving them labor on public improvements. It paid 4 cents



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BOTH PHONES

00 at 5 or 6 percent. There is no country where banking is generation.

The average home of the Hindu peasant is not as good as the average American stable. It is often a mud hut from 10 to 15 feet square, without doors or windows. The floor is plastered with cow dung and the furniture is a rope bed and a few pots and pans. The house is usually thatched with straw, and its in-terior is as bare as a barn. It seldom has more than one room, and in this the whole family accommodates itself as it can. The stove is a fireplace made of all kinds hanging over their heads. When they grasp for the fruits they vanish, and they strive and three or four bricks on end, and the and they strive and strive and strive in vain. I was struck by this at Calentta.

The most of the farmers live in villages of such huts. In riding across India you see these everywhere dotting the landscape. They are built, along mud roads and have none of the surroundings or conveniences of American towns. and chauffeurs in the most gorgeons liveries. It has rich Englishmen and native rajahs and nabobs who are loaded are no big schoolhouses or tive rajahs and nabols who are loaded churches, no street lamps, no gutters with jewels; but with them is want so keen that it cuts to the heart. There of painting and whitewash. The only outside decoration is seen in lumps of brown cow dung of the size and shape are thousands upon the strict who go almost naked. The dress of the common of a fat buckwheat cake. These are the en are often bare to the knees and of the men to the thighs. The bones are clad only in sinews and skin. There is clad only in sinews and skin. There is not enough ment on the legs to tempt a hungry dog. They are as straight as a pipe stem, the swelling of the calves being absent. The arms show nothing being absent. The arms show nothing bure hands, but bones. The poor Bengall corre-sponds to Kipling's description of the lect it. India, and the women invariably col-

A Starvation Diet.

avoman who was "a rag, a bone and a hank of hair," save that there is now The Hindu peasants have made feedand then a strine muscle thrown in.

These people work almost naked, and their whole forms may be seen. I have They know just how much will suffice to keep them alive and they end little more. They save everything and cook just enough. Their diet is chiefly beans, millet and coarse grains, with chile poppers and other condiments. spent some time watching them bathing in the Ganges. The water glues the clothes to the skin, and you see thousands of skeletons bathing and pray-They seldom flave meat, and the eastes of many of them are such that they would die rather than eat beef or pork.

And then the homes of the people!
Outside the mansions of the rich, which face the Maidan and the fine buildings of the government, and the palaess of a few rajahs, the native ounters of Calcutta are largely composed of homes no larger than packing cases. The stores are mere holes in the walls. Whole families live in one room, and even out in the country the huts are so small that the beds are set outside in the daysine.

The Farmers.

would die rather than eat beef or pork. They use as soon think of chewing their grand-parents as a tenderloin steak. They use a rancid melted butter called ghee.

The Indian farmer rises at daybreak and takes with him a smack of cold to the field. At noom his wife brings him a hot dinner. He eats first and she takes what is left. At home the people eat off the floor. If they are rich they have several large dishes; if poor one

in the soil, and there are 30,000,000 flour made of coarse grains, which they men, women and children who actualty cook up into unleavened cakes, called farm. If every man, woman and child chupcattis. I have never eaten with the Hindus.

the fields every day to dig up the land or harvest the crops, you would have the farming situation in India. In ad-India's Famines.

The whole nation seems to live from hand to mouth, and the result is that a short crop always causes a famine. This has been so for centuries. One hundred beyond American conception. The employes are often paid in kind, getting, in some cases, their food and a small perodd years since 8,000,000 starved in one centage of the crop. Where money is province. Famines are so common that peld, the wages do not average \$2.25 the Eritish government keeps a fund in per menth, and nowhere, except in Assam, do they rise to \$5. In the valley it has a regular system of taking care of the Gances, where the soil is as fat of the people by employing them on as that of the Nile, the average wage public works at such times. During the is \$1.50 monthly, and in the province famine of 1896 more than 1.000,000 raas that of the Nile, the average wage is \$1.50 monthly, and in the province famine of 1896 more than 1.000,000 rations of the laborers are bond servants, withstanding that almost 1.000,000 peowho get only their living, and a cent now and then for a feast. reserve force, and when their food is cut are mortgaged up to their eyes, and the down they drop off like sheep. In some money lender and the tax collector give parts of India the population is so dense them no peace. The government levies on real estate have been advancing. The year, the natural growth, which goes on agitators claim they are exorbitantly over the rest of the world, being ab-

high in comparison, and a current book on India states that one-eighth of the entire farming population of Madras has been sold out of house and home within less than at decade. Not only their farms, but their furniture and personal belongings, have been taken for taxes. On the other hand, it is claimed that the taxation today is less than it has the taxation today is less than it has any been and that it is lighter per head towns there are public lolging pieces. comparison, and a current book | sent. ver been, and that it is lighter per head towns there are public lodging places, han the taxes of any other country of the world. We pay 13 times as much taxes per head as the Hindus. The saves his cent and camps outside. The Russians pay eight times as much and most common bed is a rude framework of wood over which a netting of ropes Oppressed by the Money Sharks.

Indeed, we shall have to look outside the government for the causes of India's poverty. We can find one in the nature of the same of the same of the same of the size of a clothes line is stretched. This is the bed of the more favored members of the family. They lie upon the bed spoon fashion; for if they should of the people, which leads them to bor- stretch out their legs their feet would row whenever they can, and in the mon-ey sharks, who lend at usurious rates hang over. Sometimes the children and always the widows sleep on the floor.

Conditions Improving. Notwithstanding all this one of the rabinet ministers of the viceroy tells me that the farmers are much better off now than they were in the past. Said How to Cure Eczema, Pim- he

"The wages have almost doubled in the past generation. When I came to We desire to say that when we took India 30 years ago the syce who took (are of my horses got about six rupees (\$2) a month, and now I have to pay that much for a common servant, and 12 rupees (\$4) or more for one of the better classes. A good farm hand can now get as much as sixpeace a day in most localities, while in the Punjab, at to state that we shall continue the agency as ZEMO has given splendid reharvest, he will get a shilling and three pence. In fact, we are short of labor, and have hardly enough to harvest the crons. The farmer raises a large part ZEMO effects its cures by drawing to of his own food and he is now profiting by the high price of grain. On the other hand, the professional men, clerks he surface of the skin and destroying the germ life that causes the disease, leaving the skin clear and healthy. It loes not soil the clothing or linen and and employes of the government have had their incomes materially reduced by with every purchase we give a book-let on skin diseases explaining in simple words how any person can be cured at home of any form of this.

Poorly Paid Clarks home of any form of skin or scalp dis-ease by this clean, scientific remedy,--

This remark of the office reminds ine, manufacture me of an incident which occurred at the postoffice here this morning. I was Fig Syrup Co.

comes from the thrashing. The usuar cumrreling among the clerks. The noise rate of interest is 21 percent per annum, and many foreigners are paying 3 per- and booked in 1 saw there a big fine cent per month and upward. In the in- looking babu or native official dressed in terior of India the banks charge as much a long white coat and gold turban, curs as 10 percent per annum, although the government itself has recently been lending the farmers something like \$10,000, 000 at 5 or 6 percent. There is no country where banking is so much of a business. There are castes here who thoroughly understand the breeding value of interest, and there are altogether in India 400,000 bankers and money lenders, of whom more than 60,000 are women. Much money is loaned upon real estate mortgages, and from this the bankers are getting hold of the land. In some provinces as much as 58 The little fellow protested land. In some provinces as much as 58 percent of the country belongs to them, and in others 40 and 50 percent.

Live In Mud Huts.

Live In Mud Huts. It used to be better; but things are so high now that the poor have not enough."

This increase of prices, which is a common complaint in the United States, has extended all over the world. It has affected all who have fixed wages or fixed incomes, and especially those government clerks who have to dress well for their station. As to the government employes, I will give you only the wages or tostmen. They vary in the different provinces, but they are seldom more than \$4 a month, while the postal runners get half that. In Bengal the post-men receive less than 13 cents a day; Bombay they get about 15 cents, while in the central provinces their wages are less than 12.

In all India something like 2,000,000 people are supported by government jobs of one kind or another. There are a few at the top who get fairly good salaries, but the smaller places, held by the natives, pay very little.

The Beehive of India.

The Chinese are usually considered of all the world the most industrious and

thrifty. As far as work is concerned the Hindus are a close second, and they make this peninsula hum like a bechive. There are all told something like 300,-000,000 of them and nearly every one has his own trade or profession. A man's business is fixed by the gods. He must stick to his caste and has but little chance for outside employment. The banker is the son of a banker, the shoemaker the son of a shoemaker, and the beggar the son of a beggar. Begging is a fixed profession here, and it is fol-lowed by more than 2,000,000 recople. Of these two-thirds are men and the rest are women and children.

There are far more than 800,000 shoemakers in India and more than 1,000,000 barbers. The barbers shave the heads, faces and bodies of their customers. Boys have to be shaved as well as men. The native prices are 2 cents for shaving head, face and neck, and 4 cents for a clean shave over the body, while it costs 8 cents to get a shave, hair cut and shampoo. The barbers are also sham-

have several large dishes; if poor one or two. In addition there are small ancestors. Within the past generation. I have traveled extensively among the discussion there are small ancestors, within the past generation, farmers of many countries, but I know dishes for curry and condiments. A. however, bundreds of mills and factories farmers of many countries, but I know of no place where they work so hard for eat with their fingers and the men allowed by the solution of the place where they work so hard for ways first.

The equipped with modern machinery. The equipped with modern machinery on the asset of the countries of many countries of many countries of many countries of many countries. so little. This is an agricultural nation. ways first.

Two-thirds of the people rely upon farming as their principal business, and good meals a day. I am told that not this means about 200,000,000. These are one-third of the natives can afford to merly in the textile trades are now milks into milks. more than 100,000,000 here who work eat rice, and that the majority live on working in the cotton mills, jute mills and other such institutions. These peo-ple are paid what are high wages for his part of the world. In Bombay They would not tolerate my touching their food for this would make them lose caste and lead to damnation.

They would not tolerate my touching the cotton mill men get 20 cents a day their food for this would make them lose caste and lead to damnation.

The world. In Bombay the cotton mill men get 20 cents a day the cotton mill men get 20 cents and under. Children are paid 9 or 10 cents, and those who work half time frequently get. who work half time frequently get about 5 cents per day. In the Delhi otton mills the wages for the men are about 7 or 8 cents and in other places hey are more. Often a whole family will work in the mills, its earnings sometimes amounting to 50 or 75 cents a day. Such are esteemed very well

These factory hands usually live near the mills in mud huts or in buildings made for the purpose. At some of the Bombay factories their dwellings are over shops. A single family will usually have but one room, for which it may pay 25 cents a week. The room will be small and its only air and light must come through the door, In some other localities the dwellings are better, but as a rule they are about as poor as can be. Frank G. Carpenter.

WATCH THE DATE ON THE YELLOW LABEL

Mail subscribers should watch the date which follows their name on the yellow lahel pasted on the wrapper or first page of their paper. The date there shows when the subscription ex-pires. When a remittance on subscription is made, this date is changed. If it is not changed soon after remittance, allowing, of course, a reasonable time to reach El Paso, the subscriber should CHICAGO TIMES-HERALD: all the attention of this office to the versight. By doing so when the matter i s fresh in the minds of all concerned all urther trouble and inconvenience will



wisely directed, will cause her to mously. It is one of the greatest disgive to her little ones only the most wholesome and beneficial remedies Gov. EDWIN C. SMITH.

Governor of Vermont, is an ardent amenable to benefit from drug medicine."

Governor of Osteopathy.

Governor of Vermont, is an ardent amenable to benefit from drug medicine."

HON. T. A. BRIGGS. the well-informed mother uses only the pleasant and gentle laxative remigration with Osteopathy has been very gratifying. It should be legalized in every State in the Union." edy-Syrup of Figs and Elixir of OPIE RIED, Senna-when a laxative is required, as it is wholly free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California

IS NOT A FAKE

If It Was, These Governors of Forty States Would Not Speak So Highly of What It Has Done for Their Families. And These Great Legislative Bodies of Forty States Would Not Make Laws Recognizing It, In Spite of the bitter Opposition of All the Medical Doctors In the United States. For Osteopathy Has 7000 Doctors and 40,000,000 Patients. In Ten Years Any Man Who Cuts You Open or Gives You Any Dope and Poisons You Will Not Be Allowed to Practice, Even Upon Ignorant People. They Have Too Many Deaths. Osteopathy Here, at Dr. A. T. Still's Osteopathic Infirmary Has Lost but Six Cases out of 6000 Patients.

"We are the parents of little Joseph Kelley, the blind boy that Dr. Collins cured by Osteopathy, who is in the picture with several other blind people who have been restored to sight.

Joseph had been to sixteen specialists here and in California, and they had left him for five years with his little eves all ulcered and blind and suffering all the time.

Until Dr. Ira W. Collins cured him and now he goes to school and reads as well as any child, and does not even use Mrs. and Mr. J. Kelley.

We live at 1305 Wyoming street.

at the Still Osteopathic Infirmary.

When the other doctors had given her up to die with a large ovarian abseess, which they said would kill her with blood poisoning.

The abscess left a cavity as large as your double fist The worst they said they had ever babies, spasms and indigestion.

Dr. Collins freed the nerves to the

kidney and the temperature went right down. Then he freed the nerves to the ovaries so they could drain themseives and get blood around them and it has healed up that great abscess until my wife says she wishes every woman could know what Ostepothy can do for them when suffering with various female

It has saved my life and I think it have cured that nobody else could, and

and placed her under Dr. Ira W. Collins bles taking now out of 112 patients and they are all doing well.

> There is every kind of trouble you can think of being treated here, blood poisoning, liver troubles, appendicitis, fits, eye troubles of every kind, lung truobles, throat troubles, rheumatism and all kinds of asthma, paralysis of every kind, all kinds of diseases of little

The people they have cured are all over town and they say they only lose one patient out of a thousand, while the other doctors lose about two hundred patients out of a thousand.

Everybody who takes of them seems smiling and happy and getting better, and speak a good word for them.

They have been here seven years and they have surely done good work. Just think of the blind people they

"Yes, I brought my wife to El Paso, is the greatest blessing ever discovered. it shows that they can cure anything the blood to circulate." Mr. Elmer Montgomery.

Mrs. Sarah Montgomery. We are now on Upson avenue, but our home is in Clifton, Arizona. There are many people taking treatment from Arizona, also New Mexico, Old Mexico and Southern Texas.

"I am the lady in the picture whose eyes were restored to sight by Dr. Ira. W .Collins.

I was totally blind and now I can see to do my work and thread my own needles without glasses.

I don't see why everybody who has any kind of sickness don't go there and get well, for they are curing every kind of sickness, pneumonia and typhoid

Everything you can think of, just as they did my eyes when nobody else could." Mrs. J. E. Smiley. We live at 519 S. Stanton.



These four blind people were restored to sight by Dr. Ira W. Collins at Dr. A. T. Still Osteopathic Infirmary, by pushing the vertebra back and loosening the nerves to the eyes after sixteen specialists in Texas and California had failed on them, and the entire Medical Association of Texas had pronounced them hopeless when they met here in El Paso. It all shows you cannot push those vertebrae back and cure a person by poisoning them.

What the Chicago Times-Herald Thinks of Osteopathy and Also the Governors of Several States Who Have Signed Bills Making It Legal, In Spite of the Bitter Opposition of the Medical Associations.

"Osteopathy holds laurels for the student, and for the practitioner, not equaled, in my judgment, in any other field on earth. Osteopathy is the opportunity of was cured of paralysis. It regenerated an epoch!"
HON. J. CROUT.

in his State, said:
"Osteopathy has been tried by the

"Osteopathy has been tried by the leading men and women of our State and they all testify to its merit. We will EX-GOV, WM. F. DILLINGHAM. give it a chance." HON, L. M. SHAW, Governor of lowa, who signed the Osteopathic bill in that State, said:

"I have heard a great deal about os-teopathy and talked with a great many who have taken Osteopathic treatment; and I am fully convinced that it is a is an advance on medical science. rational system of healing." HON, B. McMILLAN, Governor of Tennessee, who signed the Osteopathic bill in that State,

"The bill lecalizing Osteopathy in this State passed both Houses almost unmi-

America's well known writer and editor of Carter's Monthly,

cured of insanity. Closely following, I me. I have added reading to observa-tion and I honestly believe it to be one Governor of Vermont, when the Osteopathic bill passed the Legislature of the most wonderful discoveries of any teopathic bill passed the Legislature too old, who is dissatisfied with his protocol of the most wonderful discoveries of any teopathic bill passed the Legislature too old, who is dissatisfied with his protocol of the most wonderful discoveries of any teopathic bill passed the Legislature too old, who is dissatisfied with his protocol of the most wonderful discoveries of any teopathic bill passed the Legislature too old, who is dissatisfied with his protocol of the most wonderful discoveries of any teopathic bill passed the Legislature too old, who is dissatisfied with his protocol of the most wonderful discoveries of any teopathic bill passed the Legislature too old, who is dissatisfied with his protocol of the most wonderful discoveries of any teopathic bill passed the Legislature too old, who is dissatisfied with his protocol of the most wonderful discoveries of any teopathic bill passed the Legislature too old, who is dissatisfied with his protocol of the most wonderful discoveries of the most wond

> Of Vermont, was an active advocate HON, JOHN R. TANNER, for legislative action. He said: Governor of Illinois, w "I have employed practitioners of that school to treat members of my family and have been particularly pleased with results. I firmly believe that this practice is based on scientific principles, and HON. H. F. PINGREE,

Governor of Michigan, who signed the bill legalizing Osteopathy in that State, said after a thorough and careful official investigation: of Illinois."
"Osteopathy is a science entitled to MRS, W. M. SPRINGER, respect and confidence as a distinct advance in medicine. I know that it is doing a vast amount of good in relieving

"My attention was first called to Os- hurt no one. The bill has passed both teopathy of a friend whose wife was Houses and I will sign it." Houses and I will sign it." HON. JOHN P. ALTGELD,

Governor of Illinois, after taking several months' treatment and hav-ing his wife treated, said:
"I am indebted to Osteopathy for

"I am indebted to Osteopathy for great good to both Mrs. Altgeld and my-self. When prescriptions and drugs were as ineffectual as empty words if to our rescue and did what other things had failed to do. Honor those to whom

Governor of Illinois, who signed the bill legalizing Osteopathy in that State, said:

"The State Medical Board has been fighting the Osteopaths long enough. There is no doubt in my mind that Osteopathy will reach and cure many chronic troubles that medicine have little or no effect on. This is testified to by men and women in the highest walks of life and from all over the State

Wife of Congressman Springer-afterwards Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, Indian Territory:

"I can never say enough in wraise of Osteopathy. Osteopathy. It relieved me from un-bearable invalidism. I have seen it do Governor of North Dakota, when importuned by the Medical Board not to sign the hill legalizing Osteopathy method***and now I am convinced that in his State, said:
"Osteopathy has helped me. It has wonderful. It will be the greatest bless-

DR. IRA W. COLLINS, Physician in Chief.

Cor. Missouri and El Paso Streets, EL PASO, TEXAS.